THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

First Effect of America's Crowding of European Markets.

BISMARCK'S EXPLANATIONS.

How the New Tariff Will Affect Our Exports.

The German Raichstag, in session at Berlin, has for some weeks past been discussing a new customs tariff, which, in the German sense of the word, is virtually a protective one, as herotofore the German ports and the German Empire have been free and pen to all the products of the civilized world. his change in the German fiscal system, though of atter of strong interest to Europe and America, becomes a matter of transcendent impor-ance when it is remembered that this imposition of uties on imports has been brought about by the ommercial power of the United States, as it has ex-anded itself not only to the various corners of the arth, but into every nook and hamlet of European ountries. Since the introduction of the new customs law not a single member of the German Cabinet, not a single delegate to the Reichstag, not even the fron Chancellor himself, has failed to allude to this ountry, its wast resources, its penetrating com-percial and industrial influence as felt throughout the great Empire. By reference to the views expressed below by leading exporters in New York it will also be seen that the progress made in indus-irial development in the United States has enabled as to compete with foreign nations and producers on their own soil. All this virtually brought about a revolution in the minds not only of European nomists, but in the measures of those whose Mce requires them to watch over the finances of oir respective States. "Europe must protect itself against America," is now the cry abroad, and Bisarck is the first to make good his words, and as will be seen by his own remarks other nations are

A BAR AGAINST SPECULATION. But in doing so he takes advantage of the experisace gathered in other countries, especially in this, and while he presents to the German people the draft of a law which at a certain period will go into operation for their benefit and in their behalf, he squeiches the monster "speculation" by a device at once novel and beneficial. No advantage can be taken while these discussions in regard to certain ticles are progressing in the Reichstag by the purchase of large quantities of goods that must neces-tarily rise in price when the new tariff goes into on. A law has been enacted, and that law is ow in force, declaring iron, spices, petroleum, ticles of consumption, and, in fact, all those articles which have passed a second reading, at once and forthwith subject to the new duties. Should, in the ourse of Parliamentary action, these duties be owered or repealed, or even the entire new law fail, n the duties so levied will be refunded; and urther, this temporary law ceases to be of effect the noment the regular Tariff law now passing through the Reichstag has received the imperial sanction. In commercial circles this law has been designated "a stop law." as it stops all speculations and prosects the people against "corners" and other com-binations that might make them the innocent vicms of a measure which the German government intends shall help domestic industry and place a limit upon the extensive imports of products from try and Germany has led the HEBALD to obtain from official sources a copy of the proposed new tariff, and we quote therefrom mainly those articles which are principally exported to Bremen and Hamburg from the United States:— LIST OF ARTICLES ON WHICH THE TAX HAS BEEN IN

Animala.—Horses, mules, donkeys, 10 marks each; cows, marks; oxen, 20 marks; caives, 5 marks; hogs, 2 marks of fennige; sheep, 1 mark each; gonts free.

Articles of Commungition—Heer of all kinds, 6 marks por 10 kilogrammes; brandy of all kinds, 45 marks; wine in 10 kilogrammes; brandy of all kinds, 45 marks; wine in 10 kilogrammes; brandy of all kinds, 45 marks; in bottles, 45 marks per 100 kilogrammes; eat, 24 marks; in 10 marks; per 100 kilogrammes; eat, fresh and prepared, ponitry and game of all kinds, to live, 12 marks; fish, 3 marks; honey, 3 marks—all per 10 kilogrammes; coaviar; 100 marks; conseted, 50 marks; coaviar; 100 marks; choese of all kinds, 20 marks; coaviar; communications; coaviar; 100 marks; choese of all kinds, 20 marks; coaviar; 100 marks; choese of all kinds, 20 marks; coaviar; 100 marks; coaviar; 20 marks; 20 mar

of 100 kilogrammes.

« 100 kilogrammes.

«Wheat and oats, 1 mark per 100 kilogrammes;

» Wheat and oats, 2 mark per 100 kilogrammes;

a buckwheat, 50 pfennigs; mait, 1 mark 20 pfennigs;

a buckwheat, 50 pfennigs;

arks.
Lead.—Unpropared, free; manufactured lead articles, 3
arks per 100 kilogrammes; common lea1 goods, 6 marks
or 100 kilogrammes; fine lead goods, 24 marks per 100

Loud.—Unpropared, tree, meaning leaf goods, 6 marks or 100 kilogrammes; common leaf goods, 6 marks or 100 kilogrammes; fine lead goods, 24 marks per 100 ilogrammes.

Louler and Louther Goods.—Unpainted and black painted asiler, material for boots, 25 marks; leather for gives and patent leather, 40 marks; itanued, but not painted, heepskins, 3 marks; shoemakers and saddlers' material, 0 marks; fine leather goods, 60 marks; gloves, 100 marks and the patent of the leather goods, 60 marks; gloves, 100 marks.

Nosp—Hard soap, 10 marks; fine soap, 30 marks; per-mery soap, 100 marks per 100 kilogrammes.

Induce, —Unprepared tobacce leaves, 120 marks; manu-scurred tobacce, 200 marks; eigars, and eigarstes, 270 arks per 100 kilogrammes; all tobacce to be produced in to Empire within a certain time yet to be specified, will e subject to a tax of 80 marks. For all manusciared obacce a rebate of tax is allowed, when exported.

The Pack, Rown, Applatum—From.

nte of tax is allowed, when exported.

Rosin, A-phallum.—Froc.

manufactures of tin, 3 to 24 marks per 100 logrammes.
Watches and Clocks.—Watches, 800 marks per 100 kilo-

Matches emi Clocks.—Watches, 600 marks per 100 kilo-rammes; wall clocks, with oxoption of wooden clocks, 20 marks per 100 kilogrammes.
Wood.—Kindling wood free; wood for building purposes, repared or unprepared by axe, 10 pfennigs; planks, 25 fennigs; coarse wooden wars, 3 marks; lursiture or saturfacturer; wood material, 10 marks; fine wooden, are, 30 marks; upholstered furciture of all kines, 30 sarks; with covering, 30 marks per 110 kilogrammes. Wood.—Haw.dyed, 40, free; prepared, 2 marks; thread, marks to 30 marks; cloths, 100 to 100 marks. Zine.—Pree; manufactures of sine, 24 marks per 100 kilo-

When submitting the bill to the Reichstag, and aving declared that Germany required financial reof boing desirous to enter at length upon the threadare theories of free trade and protection. All he emanded was a moderate protection for domestic abor. "We do not demand," he said, "a system of bition as it exists in various other countries and as it exists to-day in America, once our largest tustomer, where duties averaging from sixty per cent to eighty per cent ad valorem predominate. In dis-cussing the law now before us," continued Prince rek, "we must do away with all idealistic ideas, ept. All governments that have made the experideals have not been realized, and you can therefore not reproach us if now we heatate to imitate them.
Even those that were the greatest promoters of free

trade doctrines have of late changed their revenue system. England alone is an exception, but even she will soon change her tactics. France and America have entirely abandoned this line of policy. Austria, instead of lowering her duties, has increased them, so also has Russia.

them, so also has Russia.

I see then, that countries which have protection prosper, and I see that the countries which have free trade are going backward. Great and powerful England, that commercial giant, who entered the arona of the whole world and declared their sections of the whole world and declared their sections. clared itself ready to do all that was possible to be done in the free trade line, now goes slowly back to protective duties and not many years will elapse before she will have to save her own English market for her home industries. According to my opinion, low state of our tariff, been subject to a ble

we in this country have, owing to the present low state of our tariff, been subject to a bleeding process, which has only been temporarily checked by the militards we have received. The question before us is not a political one, but a simple economic question. We will see how we can once more infuse fresh blood into the German body. All I ask, therefore, is that party questions be set aside, and I request you to hold them aloof from this matter of pure interest. If we are to give the German people anything at all then I say, bis dat qui cio dat and qui non cito dat, injures will more the wellare of our people. What the German people demand is certainty as to the industrial inture and a speedy decision is far better than an uncertainty, the results of which no one can foretell."

WHAT OUR OWN MERCHANTS SAY.

A representative of the Herrald visited some of the leading exporters of American products to German ports and ascertained their views as to the probable effect of this tariff upon the American export trade, it was but the entering wedge, they all claimed, for changes in other countries, all brought about by the gignitic strides forward made since the close of the war by the industries of this country. Mr. Meisaner, whose knowledge of the trade between tiermany and America makes his words of peculiar value, atted that the trade had expected this movement on the part of Germany for some time past. Four years ago, when he visited one of his frionds in the old country, howe periode the december of his reconst intended to ruin everybody abroad. It was just the time when petroleum had become from a mere exceptional article one of daily necessity. It had entirely destroyed the old trade in certain sections of Germany, and by that time was fast becoming a universally accepted article for lighting purposes. A trade of no mean proportions had oxisted in rapesed oil, which used to be generally sold to families and stores, but year by year beside the ordinary sales it had become an article of prime speculation. The int

up my mind that the time was not far distant when Germany would have to do something to protect herself.

"Two years ago I once more visited my native country. It was about the time when we began to export from this country fresh meat for the European markets. The same friend whom I had seen some years previously, asked me:—'Are you going to lot us sell anything at all? You have taken away from us the saie of cereals, lard, cheese, anything, in tact, which may be called an agricultural product, and now you are going to interfere with the sale of our cattle, and send us fresh meat direct from America. Where is all this going to end? I told him that I was exceedingly sorry, but I did not see how he could stop the laws of supply and demand. Since that time I have made up my mind that a change would be brought about. It has been discussed for over two years in Germany, but you know over there they digest matters pretty well before they discuss them. Experts have been employed ever since to watch not only the laws of trade, but the fiscal systems of other countries, and the new tariff to which you allude is the oatgrowth of careful, systematic study, aliede by statesmanship and scientific knowledge of the highest order. Now, let me add, though the protective system with which Germany is about to surround itself is a percentage averaging, I think, no higher than ten per cent increase in duties over the old tariff, it is the beginning of a system which the whole of Europe will have to adopt. We here in this country have brought them to it. England, too, will have to protect herself. The facilities at the command of the American exporter are now such that we can feed and clothe them, and give them luxuries besides, at less cost than they can produce or manutacture any of these articles themselves. It is a simple question of self-protection. Take whatever view you desire they must, from their standpoint, now have some protection against imports from America if they at all intend to protect their own products or home ind

if they at all intend to protect their own products or home industries.

They are all intend to protect their own products or home industries.

Whow, if you ask me as to the immediate effect of this new German tarif upon our exports it amounts so far as coreals, lard and other articles, except to bacco, is concerned, to very little. We export and intend to export just as much as before. Of course, the consumer over there will have to pay more for American goods, but he knows that he gets a better article than he can obtain at home. Here and there a slight difference may be noticeable; but it does not affect the volume of our trade at all. It keeps up to the old level. Besides you must bear in mind that the tariff you speak of, though protective to German interests, is only slightly so. I doubt, barring articles of luxury, whether the entire average increase of duties foots up over ten per cent. I know it is an item of considerable importance; but the staple articles which they must have over there will be shipped in just as large quantities as before." Referring to the law alluded to above to prevent speculation, Mr. Meisaner said:—"You may virtually call this a 'stop law. We are acting under it now. Were it not for this rampant speculation might set in as to certain articles, and the distress resulting Were it not for this rampant speculation might set in as to certain articles, and the distress resulting therefrom would only increase the hardships of which the German people now so bitterly complain, and which the German government is so anxious to remove." Mr. Meissner then advised the writer to call upon a leading tobacco experting firm, as he said that question was a very intricate one, and he preferred that a firm engroused in that trade might be permitted to express its views in regard to the new tariff.

HARD ON BISMARCK.

The tobacco house thus indicated was called upon by the writer, but the head of the firm, the oldest and the most important in the export line, made it a condition that neither the firm name nor the partners be mentioned. When the subject of the new German tariff was first broached he stated that even the presents men sometimes would be small in and the most important in the export inc, hade it a condition that notifier the firm name nor the partners be mentioned. When the subject of the new German tariff was first broached he stated that even the greatest men sometimes would be small in some matters. This was the case with Bismarck when he put the duty on tobacco pre rdid higher than on all other articles. He could no more stop the use of Kentucky tobacco in Germany than he could stop the waters of Kingara. And, singular to say, they knew it from correctly gathered statistics that in hard times more tobacco was used in Germany than in ordinary times. This must be attributed to the habits of the people; they were of a meditative mind, and behind those voluminous clouds of smoke the depressed German often built his joyous castles in the air. The German was bound to have his tobacco and his beer, cost what it may, and the higher duty would fall upon the consumer, so that instead of protecting home industry this increase of the price, slight as it might be, would fall on the smokers of Germany, and who in Germany did not smoke? Neither could they replace the kentucky tobacco by any other article of home growth. It was an article as generic, which all Germany required.

True, the effect on present sales was feit. Owing to this new tariff there was a pause in the export of tobacco, but only a pause. They had been in it for several months, and it would probably continue for six months longer, as there was a large supply of it of hand in Germany. But after a little while the business will revive. There can be no fear that the tobacco trade for the government, as in France; but when he saw he could not do that he embraced the American system, and endeavored to make the duty on the article proportionately higher than other articles of import—a measure for which his countrymen in the long run will not thank him.

DOES NOT AFFECT PRODUCTION.

on the article proportionately higher than other articles of import—a measure for which his countrymen in the long run will not thank him.

DOES NOT AFFECT PRODUCTION.

Tobacco, it should be further remarked, was a peculiar crop—in fact the only crop which at once commands ready cash for the producer. That was one great reseon why, notwithstanding the present smaller demand for the article, and notwithstanding the pause above alluded to, there was no curtailment in the amount of the product. People might say, "Why produce so much tobacco when one channel for its sale is temporarily blocked?" But the farmer who needs food and clothing does not listen to such arguments. He knows it is cash for him the moment it is packed, and he needs that cash to live on, whether the commission merchant, manufacturer or exporter finds a market for it or not. So much in reply to the question why we in this country keep on producing the same quantity as if everything abroad were going on smoothly. Beyond this, however, comes the other important fact that to-bacco to-day is cheaper than it has been for twentysix years, and there exists no reasonable supposition that in the next series of years it will be lower. Hence those who have money to spare invest, not withstanding this temporary pause out the other side, and they look forward with considerable confidence to the time that they will get ample return for tobacco bought at these lew prices.

OUR ENORMOUS EXPORT.

That the change in the German tariff is a matter of vital importance to the American tobacco trade no one at all acquanted with the business could deny. Of the entire crop of 200,000 hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco over one hundred thousand hogsheads were annually sold to Germany. The entire Maryland crop of 30,000 hogsheads goes to the same country, and of the 60,000 Virginia hogsheads at least one-half was disposed of to German exporters. It is an item of trade the importance of which can only be estimated by those who witness the daily heavy transactions. For the prese

BEACONSFIELD'S TRAGEDY.

A DISMAL PRODUCTION OF DISRABLI'S YOUTH, "ALARCOS."

[From the Loudon Daily News.] In the early days of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, when coat collars were high and ample and jet black satin stocks spread wide in glossy wrinkles upon the bosoms of the dancies of Pall Mail, there issued from the intensely tashionable publishing house of Mr. Colburn a pamphlet bearing the title "Alarcos, a Tragedy, by Discording the title "Alarcos, a Tragedy, by Disc raeli, the Younger." Forty years have clapsed since then; but there is no evidence to show that the distinguished author of this production has during that long period ever invited the attention of managers to his work. Neverthefind its way on the stage when a daring lesses of Astley's Theatre having made some slight modifications-presumptively with Mr. Disraeli's assent, for otherwise these proceedings might certainly have been stopped by injunction—ventured to act it for the benefit of the patrons of that establishment. On the first night curiosity seems to have attracted visitors from other quarters. The session was not then ended, and as the theatre in which this long neglected work was destined at last to find bodily presentment is actually within sight of the two houses of legislature it is easy to imagine that some political friends or opponents may have thought it worth while to slip across Westminster Bridge that evening to see what the actors would be able to

We regret to say that a contemporary chronicler nas pithily recorded the fact that "the audience came there prepared to laugh and went away not dis appointed," though it is just to observe that the acting does not appear to have been of a kind to sustain the dignity of blank verse or to rescue speeches in the high heroic or the solemnly tragic vein from ludicrous associations. It is, however,

sustain the dignity of blank verse or to rescue speeches in the high heroic or the solemnly tragic vein from ludicrous associations. It is, however, not to be concealed that the first representation left a very decided impression that the thing would not do. The gloomy terrors of the piece were found to be oppressive up to a point, and thenceforward relief seems to have been sought in a watchful look out for anything of an absurd or maladroit kind. When audiences are in this mood bad acting is apt to grow worse. One actress, who played what is in the technical language of the stage "the second lady's part," is said to have acquitted herself fairly, but, unhappily, this only served to romind the chronicler of the description of Juliet:—

So shows a snewy deve trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her follows shows.
Altogether, "Count Alarcos" can hardly be said to have had on the eccasion referred to a fair trial. Perhaps it ray be for this reason, among others, that the authorities of the Crystal Palace have determined to revive Lord Beaconsaled's tragedy for the entertainment of that curiously grave and carnest class of playageers who are believed never to be seen at the play save when with book in hand they sit out an afternoon performance in the theatre at Sydenham. It was played here for the first time on Thursday before a large audience, who listened to the rather diffuse speeches of its personages with exemplary patience; applauded wherever fair opportunity presented itself, and were certainly not heard to laugh more than four or five times during the whole three hours occupied in the representation. The laughter, which we are bound to say hardly exceeded the limits of a well bred titter, was unfortunately not bestowed upon passages intended by the author to excite mirth, nor were these passages in themselves of a mirthful kind. They were, on the contrary, distinguished, as a rule, rather by an accumulation of terrible details, which seemed to miss their effect from the very prodigality with which they

than Alarcos determines to get rid of his wife—first by tempting her to encourage the advances of a profligate admirer, then by bribing an assassin. When these means fall and the wicked husband has grown weary of such unamiable exclamations as "Will no post descend upon her blood?" he seizes the weapon himself from the grasp of the remorseful cuttbroat, and, after the fashion of Macbeth, despatches his victim in an antechamber. As regards the Princess, it may be safely said that the Borgias and Brinvilliers of history would show fair by her side. The mere discovery that the lady she has so deeply injured is comely tempts her to aim a blow at her with a poniard while she is lying sick and helpless, the deed being only avorted by timely interposition. The King, it may be said, tully sustains the reputation of the tyrant of the ballad, and other varieties of villany are furnished by young galiants of the Court, who plan deeds of blood in a lively, jesting vein, and hire bravos to sid them in shameful designs, without a token even of a consciousness of the heinousness of their behavior.

A GLOOMY WORK.

Among all these waked folk there is the injured Counters, who draws the line at spying her husband's movements in a rather shabity fashion, and is otherwise really a respectable lady. There is also a Moor who hires himself to cut throats, not for pay, but for protection signist persecuting enemies, and who finally exhibits a touch of conscience by stabbing himself rather than fulfil an oath to do the bloodthirsty bidding of his exacting master. Beyond these no ray of goodness relieves the story, which, to use an expression of one of the personages, is from the first "haunted with presaged gloom." The operation of the curse which, as we have seen, extended in the original ballad over thirty days is of course hastened in the play; indeed, the curse itself is necessarily lost sight of since the murder of the Countess takes place off the stage, and is indicated only by a shriek. We may here observe that a good deal is a

To find a bell on earth; yet thus he sought A deeper and a darker.

The prevailing characteristic of the style of Lord Beaconsfield's work can hardly be said to be a noble simplicity. The personages are apt to exclaim "rash castiff!" whenever opportunity occurs, and they apostrophize the Moor as "dusk infidel." When the profligate admirer, waxing over bold, cjaculates, "Thou art mine!" and insists on encircling "this delicate waist," the Dersecuted Countess replies, "Unhand me, sir!" in an approved fashion which ought to have conciliated Lambeth audiences. Its cut throats awagger, too, more than seems absolutely needful. Perhaps they may be considered to make up for this by their curious tameliess when called upon to proceed to business, as will be seen in the following remarkable passage:

(The braves rush in and assault Alarcos, who, with drawn sword, keeps them at hay.)

ALAL—So, so, who plays with princes' blood?

No sport for variets Thus, and thus, l'il teach ye To know your station (Arwais).

Fight Bravo—Ale station (Arwais).

Three is no doubt a certain merit in the pretty uniform maintenance of the sompre key of the play.

FOURTH HEAVO-No piece for quiet men. (The braces rum off).

There is no doubt a certain merit in the pretty uniform maintenance of the somere key of the play. The frank wickchness of barbarous ages is even presented with a fidelity that approaches to true creative power. The personages, indeed, seem to be absolutely ignorant of modern standards of morals. They go about seeking the gratification of their own desires and the accomplishment of their own guilty ends with an unscrupulousness which in the set is triking to the imagination.

THE CONSTRUCTION AND THE PLAYING.

There are some truly dramatic situations in the play, and there may be found in old collections many a piece inferior in power which has yet moved audiences and even enjoyed a startained popularity. The decay of faith in tragic terrors may justly be held accountable in some degree for the weakness of the impression left by the performance. We are compelled, moreover, to add that the interpretation which the tragedy receives at the Crystal Palace is not of a kind to lay Lord Beaconsfield under any great obligations. The performers generally had but a weak hold upon the lines of the text. Miss Moodle, who represents the Frincess Solisa, is an actress of considerable power, but she does not greatly shine in this imper-

sonation, which wants the concentration and sustained energy necessary to give the impress of truth to so terrible a portrait. Mr. Brooke, as the Count, plays solemnity enough; but his solemnity is more ant to surgest a sense of injured innocence than a depth or unreleating depravity. There is some subtlety in the portraval of this character; but it must be looked for in the words rather than in the actor's tones or command of suggestive arts. Oran, the Moor, who is at once crafty and faithful, cruel and superstitions in points of honor, stands out in very distinct outlines in the play; nor does Mr. McIntyre altogether fail to indicate these attributes, but there is a perilous tendency in this actor to indulge in gestures and attitudes of an unpicturesque kind. Under all the circumstances this somewhat dismal production of Lord Beaconstield's younger days—when the tragedy was published he had attained the mature age of thirty-four—may be considered fortunate in the reception that it received from an audience presumptively little accustomed or disposed to sup so very full of horrors.

HEBREW NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ISRAELITES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO MEET IN THIS CITY ON TUES-DAY-PROPOSED RABBINICAL COLLEGE-EDU-CATION AND COLONIZATION.

A national convention of representative Israelites will, for the first time in the history of this country, meet in this city, at Standard Hall, Broadway and Forty-second street, on Tuesday morning next. This convention is technically designated as the "Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and in its composition is very similar to the Presbyterian Synod, composed of laymen and clergymen. The object of "the Council," which meets (in accordance with laws enacted at its organization in 1877) biennially, is to consider questions relating to Jewish interests in this country and abroad, to discuss education, colonization and such other matters as may have been brought to the attention of the Executive Committee during the past year. The Council is made up of delegates repreenting all Jewish congregations throughout the United States, and is virtually the legislative branch of the Union. The Executive Committee, which holds office during the time intervening between the meetings of the National Convention, takes charge of all matters pertaining to this Union of Hebrew Congregations. They have the power to maintain the organization, to promote the welfare of those they represent and redress wrongs wherever they exist, whether affecting the interests of their co-religionists in America, Europe or elsewhere. This latter function has been intrusted to a sub-committee called Rights, and its duties are akin to those possessed by the Alliance Israelite Universelle, in Paris, of the Anglo Jewish Association of London, presided over by Baron Worms, and the German Alliance, of which Baron Von Werthelmer is president. The president of the American Board, whose functions are identical with those of the foreign organizations, is Mr. Myer S. Isaacs; but in America the working of this committee or "Board of Delegates" is subject to the action of "the Council," which is about to meet in this city.

is Mr. Myer S. Issaes; but in America the working of this committee or "Board of Delegates" is subject to the action of "the Council," which is about to meet in this city.

A GRAD RABBISHICAL COLLEGE FOR NEW YORK. The numiter of delegates from all parts of the country will be over two hundred. Their chief effort will be to establish in this city a branch college of the "Hebrew Union College" in Cincinnati, which is supported by the Union at large. While the prime object is to train young men as rabbis, Gentlies as well as Jews who aim simply at mastering the Talmud and Judaic philosophy, along with Christian theology, are made welcome. It is proposed that in the future no rabbis holding official positions in the various synagogues be perfitted to act as teachers or professors at any of the colleges now or hereatter to be established by the Union.

The next subject that will engross the attention of the Convention will be a colonization scheme to prevent the growth of Jewish pauperism in large cities and how to check the immigration of paupers from abroad. It is understood that a committee appointed two years ago is ready to report and recommend the appropriation of a certain rund to purchase government lands in the far West. It was stated, however, yesterday that if the committee favor a sectarian colonization scheme—the exclusion of poor Gentiles from the purchased lands—the project will be strongly resisted on the floor of the Convention. It is understood that the question of poor Gentiles from the purchased lands—the project will be strongly resisted on the floor of the Convention. It is understood that the question of poor Gentiles from the purchased lands—the project will be strongly resisted on the floor of the Convention. It is understood that the question of circuit preaching will receive due attention; and if the Executive Committee is called upon to supply pulpits of course it will furnish orthoox rabbis whenever wanted, or those of more advanced ideas to congregations that require a reform minister.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

avenue was in a high state of excitement yesterday afternoon. Many houses in the vicinity were decorated with flags and bunting, and the saloons and the gardens near by were crowded with men, women and children, dressed in holiday attire. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple for the Gorman lodges of this city at No. 220 East Fifteenth street. The project for the erection of this building was mooted about three years ago, and to carry out the idea the German Masonic Temple Association was formed. Their labors have been so far successful that the land has been purchased and the building itself is in fair process of erection. The structure, when completed, will be 30 feet in width by 80 feet in

in fair process of erection. The structure, when completed, will be 30 feet in width by 80 feet in depth and five stories high. The ground floor will be devoted to business purposes, the second floor will be used as a lecture room and the other three as lodge rooms. The front will be of Baltimore brick with Nova Scotta triminings.

THE CREMONIES.

THE CREMONIES.

THE CREMONIES.

The ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone commenced with a procession which embraced all of the German lodges of this city, Brooklyn and the Grand Lodge. The line of march was from Fifteenth street and Irving place, through Irving place to Twentieth street, thence to Broadway, down Broadway to Union square, around Washington's Monument, down Fourth avenue to Tenth street, along Tenth street to Second avenue to Fifteenth street, and along Fifteenth street to the site of the proposed Temple. The ceremonial of the laying of the corner stong was begun about half-past four. The street was packed and the police with dimentity kept back the crowd. The exercises commenced with the singing of the anthem, "Holiness to the Lord," by the Masonic Quartet Club of Copernicus Lodge, No. 545. Then the President of the Masonic Temple Association, Brother F. De Maignon, addressed the Grand Master and requested him to lay the corner stone in Masonic form. The invocation was offered by one of the Grand Chaplains and the Grand Secretary read the dispensation for the laying of the copper box were all of the daily newspapers and best periodicals of the day, coins in use, documents in connection with the inception of the enterprise and the names of gentlemen who have been most prominently identified in connection with it. The box having been placed in position by the Grand Master, with the usual ceremonies, the assembled members of the craft sang the Masonic anthem, "Zum Ruhm und Prois des Weltenmeisters tonte." After the oration by Rev. Dr. Krust the grand stewards sprinkled on the stone the corn, the wine and the office of the dispensation for the dere

REAPPOINTMENT REVOKED.

The only live topic of conversation yesterday about the Custom House was the reappointment of Mr. William H. Grace to be an inspector of customs and Acting Collector Balch's refusal to swear him into office on account of his not passing an examination according to the civil service rules. Judging from the tenor of the remarks made the action of Mr. Baich gave general satisfaction. During the atternoon a letter was received from the Treasury Department revoking the appointment of Mr. Grace. Mr. Stiiwell, the Collector's private secretary, could not be induced to say anything on this subject further than that the Collector did not do the slightest thing in this matter that would or could be construed into the slightest violation of the civil service order. The revocation of the appointment or reinstatement of Mr. Grace by Secretary Sherman seems to indicate plainly that the chief of the Treasury Department had nothing to do with it, and that it must have been made by one of his assistants. General Merritt and General Curtis, who alone are able to give the full particulars on this subject, are away on leave of absence. from the tenor of the remarks made the action of

PREPARING FOR THE FOURTH.

THE MAYOR REPUSES TO PERMIT THE EXPLO-SION OF GUNPOWDER IN THE CITY-PLACES OF BUSINESS TO BE CLOSED TILL MONDAY.

Mayor Cooper yesterday received a delegation from the Board of Fire Underwriters, who came to protest against his indorsement of the Common Council ordinance permitting the use of fireworks in this Messrs, Edmund Driggs, Edward A. Walton, George W. Sawyer, E. W. Crowell and Peter Notman. On Tuesday it was given out that the Mayor could not sign the ordinance on the ground that it was in con-

No person shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol, rosquib, cracker or other firework within a onarter of a of any building on the 25th day of December, on the day of December, on the 1st day of January or on the day of February in any year, nor on the 4th day of Ju such other day as shall at the time he colebrated as the niversary of American independence without the order of the control of the control of the control of the control of military of the control o

day repealing the prohibition several clerks in the Mayor's office were set to work to hunt up the statute. The report was given out yesterday morning that Mayor Cooper would refuse to affix his signature to the resolution solely on the ground that this statute positively conflicted with the powers of the Aldermen in the premises. The Fire Underwriters' delegation presented statistics to show that the average number of fires in this city on the Fourth of July previous to the passage of the prohibitory ordinance was twenty-eight, and the losses about \$100,000. Since that time the fires had averaged at this date about thriteen, and the losses some \$2,000. When the delegation left Mayor Cooper discovered that the statute which he had quoted was inoperative, as chapter 11 of the Laws of 1833 gave the Mayor and Common Council authority to prevent or regulate the firing of firearms and the setting off of fireworks in the city. This power had been confirmed by the charter of 1873. The Mayor, however, has concluded not to sign the latest resolution of the Aldermen on the ground that the liberty granted might cause unnecessary damage to public and private property.

The leading firms in the stationery, lumber and woodware jobbing trades have decided to close their places of business from to-night till Monday morning.

The Brooklyn police have been instructed to enforce the ordinance in relation to the use of fireworks in that city. The use of fire crackers, cannon crackers, Chinese rockets, bombs, squibs, serpents, spridevils, grasshoppers, torbillous, flying pigeons and Union torpedoes will not be allowed. The Mayor, can, however, at his discretion, grant permits for private displays. There will be public pyrotechnical displays in the evening at Fort Greene; at the intersection of North Eleventh and North Twelfth streets; at the junction of Broadway and Belvedere streets. Williamsburg: on Eighth avenue, near Tenth street. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at sunrise from the historical saluting ground, above the tomb of the Revolutionary prison ship martyrs, on Fort Greene. ing that Mayor Cooper would refuse to affix his sig-nature to the resolution solely on the ground that

JAKE MOSERY'S CAT

It was William Cobbs, fresh from a canal boat, whom Jacob Moseby charged with assault in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in proof of which he introduced a bloody nose and a damaged

"Cobbs," said His Honor, "this violence is unseemly in one who has braved the perils of the 'raging canawl.' What was it all about?"

"Twas the cat," said William, and as His Honor, horrified at this suggestion of "Pinafore," caught up the mallet threateningly, he continued :- "Yes, 'twa-Jake Moseby's cat this rumpus was all about, and the critter don't desarve to make no sech mark in the world enny more'n his owner, who kin play the duradest low down game of enny unplanted cadaver I knows on."
"Why, what did the animal do?" asked the

durndest low down game of enny unplanted cadaver I knows on."

"Why, what did the animal do?" asked the Court.

"Do?" said William in disgust. "He didn't do nuthin', he couldn't do nuthin', that cat couldn't. You see, when I kem ashore I landed inter Moseby's, jest to show the boys I was game still, and there wa'nt no green got inter my peepers. I see Jake there, and he a-strokin' that ere eat, a-swearin' that he was the all-firedest, cutest criter in this country. Ses I to Jake, I sin't much up on catflesh I allow, but I'm blowed if I see how that ere animile would come out a winner in a tussle. 'Ses Jake t'me, 'You don't understand cats, you don't. You don't figger on their p'ints as I do. This ere's a cat with go inter him, and I'll put up a case note that there ain't his like from Bull's Head to the Battery on the jump. Well, I looks at the critter's proportions, which wa'n't much to blow about, and I ses as much. Jake Moseby, he crouehed right down sudget his hands loop-fashion, and he ses, 'Bill Cobb, you see that clock and you see that cat. Well, I'll put up an X to your V that before that ere minute hand travels fifteen p'ints Bunker (that was the cat) kin jump over my paws a hundred times. Hev I enny takers? That sot me a figgerin, and I kalkerlated that it was a safe game to play agin that cat. So I antes up my pile, and Jake Moseby, he sot to work. He got howlin' Bunker and Pussy till he was black in the face, but the cat didn't give a continental. Somehow he got the critter ' make a sick jump at last. Twan't a jump wuth shucks, and when he had done the stunt the animile went away and sot down onter a rug and beginned t' lick hisself. That pile's mine, ses I, and I grabbed for it. 'Hold up,' sex the stakeholder, and he pinted at the clock. Then I seed what a double refined Jake Moseby wus. There ain't more'n ten per cent of a man in him, and nine o' that's meanness."

"What was the matter?" asked the Court; "the cet didn't go?"

What was the matter?" asked the Court: "the cat didn't go."

"No, it wa'n't that: 'twas the clock didn't go, and that cus-ed animile had about a hundred years t' do his jumpin' in if he pleased. I see then that Jake Moseby was a thinkin' he had a shrimp on his line, so I got a pullin' like a porpoise, I did, and I walloped right and left. I don't know who got hit, but I bluffed that little game, I'm a thinkin'." His Honor, in view of the "tricks that were vain," which William had escaped, discharged him.

FRAUD OR BLACKMAIL

John T. Lynch, a diamond broker, was arrested yesterday morning at his store, in Broadway, by Officer Kelly, of the Jefferson Market Police Court squad, and arranged before Justice Morgan on a charge of conspiring to awindle Edward B. Rogers and John Fay, fish dealers in Fulton Market. According to their formal complaint Lynch, acting in collusion with one Mary Schoonmaker, defrauded them of \$5,000, which they had advanced the latter on jewelry appraised by Lynch at \$10,000. On March on jeweiry appraisact by Lymen a clark of the affidavits state, an advertisement was seen by Mossys. Rogers and Fay in which a lady solicited a loan of \$5,000 for two months, which she would secure by diamonds worth double the amount, and for which she would pay a reasonable amount of interest. On communicating with the person it represented Rogers and Fay were instructed to call at No. 248 West Forty-second street, on Mrs. Mary Schoonmaker. They did so on March 12, and were received by a lady who told them she had a quantity of diamonds of the best quality, which an had deposited with Mr. Lynch as security for a loan of \$5,000, on which she was compelled to pay a monthly interest of ten per cont. To secure better terms she asked them to redeem the diamonds, promising to give them a tair bonus on procuring a purchaser. She then took them to Mr. Lynch and recited her story anew, who said the diamonds, which were set in a coronet, were worth \$10,000. He also agreed to readvance \$5,000 on them on the same conditions as before if ever desired, and vouched for Mrs. Schoomaker's residing at No. 243 West Forty-second streat. On this the fishmen produced each his wallet and \$2,500 apiece was deposited. Then they carried off the coronet and gave a receipt for it.

Soon after they took the diamonds to certain experts, who examined them and at once pronounced their value less than \$1,500. Then the par learned that Mrs. Schoomaker had disappeared, and when they went to Lynch's and essayed a negotiation for the return of the jewelry the diamond broker would not hear to it. They asked him for an advance of \$2,000 on it, and on being denied began civil proceedings against him. This week, accompanied by counsel, they secured the warrant on which Lynch was yesterlay arraigned. There the prosecution held that Mrs. Schoomaker was only an instrument employed by Lynch to dispose of the stones which he himself had put up for sale. On the 16th of February Lynch may he bought the diamonds from Mrs. Schoomaker says he bought the amount 9, the affidavits state, an advertisement was seen by Mossrs, Rogers and Fay in which a lady solicited a

NO HOPE BUT IN DEATH.

A man was found dying in the cedars on Rockaway Beach yesterday whom nobody knew. He had been seen on the beach on Saturday last looking for something to do. Officer Smith took him to Jamaica. and on the way he attempted to commit suicide by and on the way he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He had to be carried to the jail, and it was feared he would die becore a physician could be summoned. Dr. Nadal concluded that he had taken poison, and, treating him accordingly, had him restored to consciousness in a tew hours; but last night he was believed to be in a dying condition. He said his name was Charles Milier and his home Grand Rapids, Mich. He came to New York to get work, but failed, and then having failed in so busy a place as Rocksway he became despondent and swallowed forty grains of morphine at noon on Saturday last, and says that he must have slept from that time until found by the officers.

KILLED BY A SINGLE BLOW.

AN INQUEST INTO THE MURDER OF "DICK" OSBORNE AT PATERSON, N. J.

John Hartley, the man who is accused of having murdered "Dick" Osborne at the stables No. 46 Jer-sey street, Paterson, N. J., on Sunday night, has not yet been arrested, though it is believed a clew to his whereabouts has been found. The police say that he will probably be in custody within the next twenty-four hours. It is denied that he was driven in a carriage from his father's residence in Jersey street at a late hour on Monday night. He has not been seen in Paterson since Monday morning, about seven o'clock, when he was recognized at the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway. The city authorities have placed ample means at the dis posal of the police, and the search is being vigorously prosecuted in all directions. Joseph Hartley, the father, shows no desire to shield the accused, but difficulty arose out of an idea on the part of John Hartley that his father preferred Osborne to him-self and showed him greater favor. acts the Roman parent. The fact is that the whole difficulty arose out of an idea on the part of John Hartley that his father preferred Osborne to himself and showed him greater favor. An autopsy was made yesterday morning by Dr. C. F. W. Myer, who found the left side of the skull of the murdered man fractured in every direction, like a pane of glass hit with a stone. When the outer covering was removed the pieces could be litted out with the dingers. There was a contasion extending over the entire left side of the head, and the fractures extended from a central point at the top of the head down to the base of the skull at a point between the eyes over to and under the left our and backward to the map of the neck. Dr. Myer says the only wonder is that the man lived at all after receiving this crushing wound, which, so lar as can be learned, was made with a single blow of the carbrung. The inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon, Coroner W. S. Hurd presiding. Dr. Thomas A. Kane, who attended the (ceased, he testified, had neglected him shamefully, even permitting his wounds to be exposed until they became flyeblown; he advised that he be taken to the nospital, but it was not done, and though he interdicted liquor the family procured it for the patient, so that he grew much worse on Monday afternoon and Dr. Myer called by Mr. Hartley. Dr. Myer testified that he was positive the patient would die when he first saw him; he died soon after midnight.

Annie Hartley, eged nine, a sister of John Hartley, the accused, was the only person who saw the blow struck. She testified that when she went into the stable on the night in question there being but a dim light from a gas jet turned low, she saw her brother and Osborne fighting; Osborne knocked her brother down, and the latter, rising, seized a heavy carrung near at hand and struck Osborne a blow which leiled him; her brother fied and Annie her self and passing the took him to his house, called in medical aid and did what he could for him, but he was neglected by his

THE WESTCHESTER POISONING.

An attempt was made some days ago at Unionport. John Howe, to poison his two brothers by mixing paris green in their teacups. He was arrested on complaint of his mother, Catharine Howe, a widow, Peter, the eldest brother, is employed as engineer at the girls' department of the Catholic Protectory, reter, the cincar brother, is employed as engineer at the girls' department of the Catholic Protectory, and John, nineteen years old, was employed there also, as a laborer. James is a wheelwright and Francis is about seventeen years old. On Saturday, June 21, after Mrs. Howe and her son John had partaken of their tea the former put some milk and sugar in two other cups for James and Francis, leaving them to help themselves to tea when they should reach home. Mrs. Howe then went out for a short time, and during her absence John went away, James and Francis on reaching home poured out their tea. Francis not relishing the taste put it down. James, however, drank a portion or his before he became aware of anything being wrong. He then threw the contents of his cup into a panthrew the contents of his french the contents of the Grand Jury. While in custody of Constable John Brennen the accused admitted putting the poison into the cups, but said that he intended it for his mother. But such statement is not believed, inasmuch as his mother and himself had partaken of their tea at the time.

COULDN'T SAY WHO CLUBBED HIM.

There was an athletic entertainment on Tuesday night at the Rink which Thomas O'Brien, of No. 102 crowded into the arena. At this the police interfered and O'Brien was seen to be engaged with an officer, and when some of the people approached they officer, and when some of the people approached they were driven back. Meantime he was secured and taken to the Twenty-eighth precinct station house, where a charge of disorderly conduct was ma's against him, and he made a counter charge of clubeing against his captors. There was blood on his clothing then, and truces of it still when he was brought to the Fifty-seventh Street Court yesterday. There he stated that on going to the front he had been caught by the throat by an officer and flung on the ground; that Detective Curtin was by at the time, and when he got on his feet the latter took hold or him to lead him away, when an officer hit him on the head with a club. He said that nippers were put upon his wrists then, and while he was walking to the station house between the detective and Roundsman Dalbeck some one hit him on the head from behind. On being cross-examined he would not state positively that it was the roundsman who struck him, but knew it was some one of the officers.

Koundsman Dolbeck stated that when he caught sight of O'Brien he had been overpowered by Officer Curtin and Sergeant Robb. He saw no one hit him. Justice Kiibreth said there was no evidence pointing to Dolbeck's having behaved with undue severity, and Curtin had been expected by the prisoner himself. The complaints were both disminsted.

RIVALLING "THE FINEST."

the Mayor of Newark yesterday on a charge of hav-ing brutally clubbed James Francis Oliver, a colored man, without provocation. Oliver states that on the evening of June 27 he was talking on the street the evening of June 27 he was talking on the street with a female acquaintance. She desired a cool drink, and a butcher's boy, who was sprinking the pavement, was asked to rive her one. Peterson, who about near by, motioned to the bey to give Oliver a bath. The boy refused, and Oliver remarked that the younster had more sense than the officer. This enraged Peterson, and, rushing at Oliver has since been confined to his home. His statement was presented in writing. Several witnesses corroborated his story. Peterson says Oliver was drunk and abusive. This is contradicted. The Mayor reserved decision.

BROOKLYN'S "L" ROADS

The property owners along the line of the Kings

The property owners along the line of the Kings County "L" Railroad, the report in favor of which was passed over the veto of Mayor Howell on Monday last, continue to denounce the City Fathers for their action, and in doing so they allege that money was expended by the company to "persuade" the Aidermen. The latter officials indignantly disclaim all knowledge of "bribery or corruption," and assert that they voted out of a sense of right and justice, in the best interest of the city.

President Bruff's road has a force of 550 workmon employed. Every point over which the Kings county route proposes to pass on the surveyed line of the Bruff road has been secured by the Brooklyn company and excavations have been made for the foundations. The strategical points in question, which are watched night and day by workmen, are as follows:—Fulton forry, Water street; from the ferry to Hindson avenue, Main street from Water to York, York street to Washington street, thouse to Sands street, through Sands to Hudson avenue, the junction of Park and Grand avenues, the crossing at Myrtle and Grand avenue, the turn at Broadway and Lexington avenue and the turn at Marion street and Broadway. Work will be continued night and day on the downtown portion of the fine.

OPPOSED TO RAPID TRANSIT.

Robert Thomas, a west side lunstic, yesterday atternoon clubbed a party of workmen engaged in the construction of the Metropolitan "L" road, near Carmansville. In the station house he stated that he was formerly superintendent of the Metropolitan Road, and had siways been a warm friend of rapid transit, but having inbibed an impression that the "L" roads were destined to overrun the city and its suburbs, he had resigned and was now bitterly upposed to the whole thing. Justice Murray sunt Mr. Thomas to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.